The Saturday Evening Post

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

[illegible]

ROSES.

* "A friend to the muse!"—[illegible] this [illegible] champion think that the [illegible] writers alluded to, (we hope not disrespectfully) in our first [illegible] could, in any case, require his assistance?

"LONG HUNG THE GLOOM."

Long hung the gloom, on Grecia's land,
Where [illegible] ;
The [illegible]
And Greeks who denied their God.

Her sons were bound in Turkish chains,
Her daughters felt their fallen state,
And thro'out Grecia's fertile plains,
A gallant nation wept its fate.

But hark, the Trump! the Battle blast
Is ringing o'er the Ægean sea;
The age of glory is not passed,
And Greeia shall be free!!!

The spirits of the mighty dead,
Look down upon the mortal fray,
And O, the light their deeds have shed,
Shall give to Greece a glorious day.

The crescent wanes, its light is turning,
The glimmering of a clouded star;
But ah, the cross in splendor burning,
Rides mistress of the holy war.

And now from Grecia's fertile plains,
The tyrant [illegible] is gone,
While liberty triumphant reigns,
And bids the Greeks live on;

Live on!—for all is blooming now,
There's nought to make the soul afraid,
And Joy sports gaily o'er the brow
Of every Grecian maid.

JERRY.

A Scene from "The Heart of Mid Lothian,"

EFFIE DEANS AND JEANNIE,

AFTER THE CONVICTION OF "THE LILY."

Farewell! the deep bell will soon mournfully toll
The knell which will summon the convict to rest;
From earth soon will flee my young agonized soul,
And the green turf will cover my love stricken breast.

Yet, sister, believe me that guilty I die
Of the crime which is falsely imputed to me;
There is one, that Omnipotent [illegible] on high,
Who knows that from bloodshed my hands are still free.

Alas! I thought not when in blossoms of May,
Our Father a thorn from his garden forth cast,
That I like that thorn would be hurl'd far away,
To perish in youth, by seduction's chill blast.

Now, sister, before thee in anguish I kneel,
If thou can'st, from a low ignominious grave
But spare me—if e'er tender mercy you feel,
Oh! [illegible], your heart broken sister to save.

Yes, yes, I will save thee, then cheer thy poor heart,
My [illegible], I'll haste to our Monarch and pray;
And tho' now in sorrow and anguish we part,
I soon will return to chase sorrow away.

Then she left her, and sped o'er mountain thro' vale,
She hasten'd and knelt to her monarch in tears;
With eloquence told him, the sorrowful tale,
He listened and granted her agonized prayers.

Once more to the cell now in joy she returns,
Dispell'd from her bosom is woe's sinking pain;
Once more the bright lamp of felicity burns,
For St. Leonard's fair "Lily" is blooming again.

SELIM.

LINES WRITTEN BENEATH A DRAWING OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

[illegible]

[illegible] PHILOMEL.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

[illegible]

The excitement produced among the reverend divines, by the soul-cheering doctrines of Elias Hicks, is one among the many evidences of his standing on the same ground originally taken by the Quakers.

About a century and an half ago, George Fox, William Penn, and a few other eminently gifted individuals, seeing the abject state of Christendom, under the yoke of an hireling clergy, compelled to subscribe to whatever creed the interest or caprice of their spiritual leaders presumed them to enforce, were emboldened to make a firm stand against the corruptions that had crept into the Church; and by their practice, as well as preaching, endeavoured to inculcate the same sound and self-evident doctrines, in reviving which, Elias Hicks has been so distinguished an instrument in the present day of degeneracy. Like him, Fox and Penn were immediately attacked by the mercenary and formal professors of their time; and like him they maintained their religious warfare, regardless of consequences. They could not deny their Lord and Master, to purchase exemption even from the loathsome dungeon; nor, like the modern Quakers of their native England, compromise fundamental principles for the privilege of familiarity with Right Honorables, Dukes, and Reverend Clergymen; but boldly, amidst the heat of persecution, supported their Christian testimonies against an hireling ministry, and against giving flattering titles unto men.

How naturally was it to be expected, that a similar course on the part of Elias Hicks should produce a similar effect on the formalist of the present day. But the persecution against Elias has one prominent feature, which was wanting to complete the scene in which Fox and Penn were engaged, viz. that it was begun by brethren of his own religious society.

In every reformation ever attempted in Christendom, it has been the prevailing disposition in those who succeeded the Reformers, to suppose their predecessors had achieved all that was necessary; and that it only remained for them to sit down at their ease, and enjoy the good inheritance left them: so the descendants of the early Quakers, instead of carrying on the reformation so happily begun, settled down upon the foundation laid by their forefathers, instead of proceeding to build the superstructure designed to be erected thereon. Had these only been faithful as their fathers were, and not bowed in the house of Rimmon, it is impossible to conceive to what a state of perfection the society might have arrived ere this day.

There have not been wanting, however, in any stage of Quakerism, an enlightened few, whose sole aim the preservation of the society: it was the lot of these to mourn in secret over the waste places of Jerusalem, and sometimes to foretell the scattering in Jacob and the dividing in Israel, so abundantly fulfilled in our generation. They saw with dismay the bands which modern Philistines were riveting upon the society; but it was reserved for the Samson-like spirit of Elias to shew that they were but as green withes. He beheld with equal disgust the *formal* Quaker and the *formal* Presbyterian, and with a march unimpeded by the Midianitish host of his opposers, he advances on his gospel errand, to arouse the carnal-minded from their spiritual slumber, and to turn them from the dark mazes of tradition to the unalterable light of Truth within; the *primary* doctrine of the Gospel; the *fundamental* doctrine of early Quakerism; but, alas! the *stumbling-block* to the traditional Christian of this bewildered age, who had rather continue blind, and be led by the blind, than have the veil of prejudice and the mists of superstition removed from their eyes: far having been long accustomed to dwell in darkness, their visual organs are too sensitive to bear the *light*; so much so that they wince and are offended at the very *mention* of it. In this beclouded situation are many now involved, who, nevertheless, boast of Penn, Fox, and Barclay, as their predecessors in the same religious faith; but who, in the fulness of their zeal for promoting their own *modernized views* of Quaker principles, can refuse the hand of fellowship to Elias, for following in the tracks of those early Patriarchs in the Church, and cordially reach it to any pharisaical professor, no matter how irreligious in practice, who will join in their ranks to oppose that devoted servant: they even make themselves the willing instruments of detraction, by diffusing far and wide pamphlets, intended to lay waste the religious character of this venerable father in Israel, a minister of their own society, and in full unity with the great body of Friends on this continent. Yes! *libellous pamphlets*, written by nobody knows whom, are sold, bought and gratuitously distributed by *preachers, elders, overseers*, and others of a religious body, who profess to the world to disown members for *detraction*, and whose discipline enjoins it upon them so to do.

As to the doctrines promulgated by Elias Hicks, they need only a careful comparison with those of early Friends to prove their similarity; but it were silly in a follower of the early Quakers to attempt to vindicate the religious character of this great man, against charges of unsoundness preferred by *such assailants*; it is a sufficient refutation of their calumnies to know, that in their opposition to this eminent minister and fellow member, they have the cordial co-operation of the *Clergy*, a class of men from whom the true Quaker has always conscientiously dissented, *both in faith and practice*; it is the *apostatized* Quaker alone who can go hand in hand with them; who can soften down the religious testimonies of the society into *mere peculiarities*, and sacrifice, on the altar of popularity, those *ancient principles* which our ancestors suffered so severely to establish.

F. P. B.

THE HEIRESS.

A sprightly, rosy cheeked, flaxen haired little girl, used to sit in the pleasant evenings of June, on the marble steps opposite my lodgings, when I lived in Philadelphia, and sing over a hundred little sonnets, and tell over as many tales, in a sweet voice, and with an air of delightful simplicity, that charmed me many a time. She was then an orphan child, and commonly reported to be rich. Often and often I sat after a day of toil and vexation, and listened to her innocent voice, breathing forth the notes of peace and happiness which flowed cheerfully from a light heart, and felt a portion of that tranquility steal over my own bosom. [illegible] was Eliza [illegible] when I first knew her.

Several years had elapsed, during which time I had been absent from the city [illegible]

[illegible] immediately recognised her face, but my friend who sat by my elbow, said do you not remember little Eliza who used to sing for us when we lived together in Walnut street?—I did remember it was herself.

She used to be told, said he, of treating her little circle of friends with romances; and at last she acted out a neat romance herself—she came out in the gay circle of life under the auspices of her guardians; it was said by some that she was excessively rich; but the amount of her wealth did not appear to be a publicity; however the current, and, as was generally believed, well founded report was sufficient to draw around her many admirers—and among the number not a few curious couples.

She did not wait long before a young gentleman on whom she looked with a somewhat jealous eye, because he was the gayest and handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by the partiality, made her an offer. Probably she blushed and her heart fluttered a little, but they were sitting in a moonlight parlour, and as her embarrassment was more than half concealed, she soon recovered, and as a waggish humor happened to have the ascendency, she put on a serious face, told him she had been honored by his preference, but that there was one matter which she wished well understood before, by giving a reply, she bound him to his promise. Perhaps you may have thought me wealthy; I would not for the world have you labor under a mistake on this point; I am worth eighteen hundred dollars.

She was proceeding, but the gentleman started as if electrified; eighteen hundred dollars, he repeated in a manner that betrayed the most eminent surprise; yes, ma'am, said he, awkwardly, I did understand you were worth a great deal more —but—

No, sir, she replied; no excuse or apologies; think about what I have told you; you are embarrassed now; answer me another time; and rising, she bade him good night.

She just escaped a trap; he went next day to her guardians, to inquire more particularly into her affairs, and receiving the same answer he dropped the suit at once.

The next serious proposal followed soon after, and this too came from one who had succeeded to a large portion of her esteem; but applying the same crucible to the love he offered her, she found a like result. He too left her and she rejoiced in another fortunate escape.

She some time after became acquainted with a young gentleman of slender fortune, in whose approaches she thought she discovered more of the timorous diffidence of love than she had witnessed before. She did not check him in his hopes, and in process of time he too made her an offer. But when she spoke of her fortune, he begged her to be silent, it is to virtue, worth and beauty, said he, that I pay my court, not to fortune. In you I shall obtain what is worth more than gold. She was most agreeably disappointed. They were married; and after the union was solemnized, she made him master of her fortune with herself. I am indeed worth eighteen hundred dollars, said she to him, but I have never said how much more, and I never hope to enjoy more pleasure than I feel this moment when I tell you my fortune is one hundred and eighty thousand.

It was actually so, but still her husband often tells her that in her he possesses a far more noble fortune.

From the Village Record.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

I am a young man, not yet of age, have no trade, my father has no farm to give me, and I am at the same time doing nothing, and at a loss what to do. Lazy I am not, that's certain, for I can tramp from morning till night hunting squirrels—or roam the banks of the Brandywine mile after mile with my hook and line. Ignorant the world cannot call me, for who knows better where the patridges cluster, squirrels are to be found, or where are the best places for fishing? Every bird I know from its voice, can tell to what kind every sort of nest and egg belongs, from the sparrow that builds in the tussock, its curtained bed, to the wren that lays her thirteen lightish eggs in a silken nest in a hole in the old apple tree—up to the crow that drops her two eggs on a miserable plat of sticks on the lofty oak.

But what of all this? Knowledge and industry of this sort will neither buy me a new coat, nor give me bread and butter. You see sober thoughts begin to press upon my mind, and why should they not? for I have arrived to that time of life when the gay glance of the eye of a pretty girl makes my heart go bump—bump—against my side, like a stamper in an old fashioned samp mortar. There is a comical old gentleman who lives near us, who has several pretty girls, with whom I have occasionally hunted birds eggs, and as I am a laughing, good natured fellow that loves dancing, sleighing, kissing, and such pastimes, I am no inconsiderable favorite with them, and am a little jealous that daddy Pembroke thinks, by and by, perhaps, one of the girls will get upon my shoulders a 'poose back for life: him I advise with now and then.

'So,' the other day, says I to him, 'Mr. Pembroke, I have a notion to get into some regular business.'

'Well thought of, lad'—said he, 'though rather late I think; and what great business is this you are about to undertake? Some large manufactory, I suppose, since the Tariff bill has passed; or a wholesale store, or some mighty affair, I dare say?'

'Upon my word, sir,' replied I, rather gravely, you are disposed to jest, but in solemn earnest I came for your advice.'

'Well, well,' said he, good naturedly, and in an encouraging tone, for he saw I was a little hurt, 'and what business is it you think of undertaking; I am sure no one would be more glad to see you prosper, unless,' adding he, looking at the door where Edith was peeping through, 'perhaps it may be Edith!' The girl scampered away, and I was somewhat confused, but answered, 'I have a notion of becoming a stage driver.'

'A stage driver!' repeated the old man, and shook his head, 'that will never do, child,' said he, 'you are young and giddy—a stage driver is thrown into much company, he has many invitations by the passengers, to drink when he does not need it, and is led into bad habits unless he keep a more than mortal watch over his conduct. Besides, my lad, there are many young women allured by the gay whistle of the stage driver, who contrive to get into his stage, under one pretence or another, and he is apt to be led astray.'—'That will never do!' exclaimed Edith, who, although she had run away at first, had too much of mother Eve in her to keep out of hearing.

'If that won't answer,' said I, 'what would you think of my becoming a carter, and driving a waggon to Pitt? I am an excellent hand among horses.'

'Worse and worse'—cried he, 'Ay, the boy is mad. A teamster to Pitt to be sure! you would be ruined; you, so young; why man you ought by all means to be married before you undertake any business attended with so many temptations.'—'Don't you know,' continued he, 'that the prettiest girls in all the country are to be found at [illegible] houses where the waggoners stop; don't you know you would fall in love, [illegible] half a dozen, and [illegible] pair of [illegible], you would go and hang [illegible] yourself, you something. Don't go in the waggon till you get married.'

'No [illegible] [illegible] do till you get married. [illegible] being [illegible] regularly.'

Not exactly understanding whether Mr. Pembroke meant to put upon me or whether he really thought neither of the lines of business would [illegible], I was not a little vexed at his answer, and to [illegible], I put another question to him.

'And what say,' said I, soberly, 'would you think of my taking to raise a drove of grass [illegible], I am told they fetch a capital price in bad years. I am sure they fetch a capital price to feed shocking birds.'

'A drove of grass hoppers! you fool' [illegible] [illegible] ... which [illegible] [illegible], said he, [illegible] ... which my head was elevated by the ... of [illegible] poor girl, who had sprung to my rescue.

'How would you expect better for' said ... [illegible] that with the [illegible] of the [illegible] and half at having exposed herself for me.

Now, Messrs. Printers, what would do you, [illegible]? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whether I had better drive ... or [illegible], but whether you think ... [illegible]

Yours, to serve, PEREGRIN [illegible].

[illegible] ... we shall consider the matter, [illegible] ... [illegible] love,' and give our opinion another time.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"O! woman! woman! [illegible]"

Many are the essays that have been written upon the subject of curiosity, but none of them, the ideas that have been expressed by persons—gives upon it—but all have come short, very far short, of giving us that clear and comprehensive view of the subject, which in my opinion it ought to have. Having lately read in the "Spectator," an interesting account of the dissection of a Beau's *head* and a Coquette's *heart*, I feel a very great desire (not curiosity) to know why it is that curiosity is so generally confined to the women! As though the men may be somewhat tinctured with it, yet it must be generally acknowledged, that women have the more. Would that an Addison, a Steele, or their worthy cotemporaries, were now in existence, that they might undertake the difficult task of dissecting some of the heads of some of our most curious women! but, alas! I think, we have no one now among us, who would have so much curiosity as to undertake the job. If undertaken, I fear the brain-pan would be found but a sorry *curiosity*! Should the dissector try the brains in the furnace, methinks they would be found a little like the dissected heart, which, when placed in the fire to try its quality by refining, remained untouched for a length of time; the fire blazed around it, and still it remained the same impenetrable barrier it had always been against the fire of love, until at length it crackled—*pro-di-gious*—the noise whereof awoke the "*Spectator*," by which misfortune the world still remains in ignorance of what finally became of it, and is likely to remain so, unless I may be allowed to pass my opinion, which is this—it perished! The fall of Adam and Eve is most beautifully described in "words sublime," in "*Criticisms upon Milton's Paradise Lost*." Upon reading this highly interesting account, I have come to the conclusion, that it was *curiosity* caused Eve to touch of the forbidden fruit, and as we are descendants of Adam and Eve, the ladies having more curiosity than the gentlemen, is to be attributed to that circumstance. It may, however, be urged against us, that Adam also partook of the forbidden fruit. I admit it—but I say it was not curiosity that invited him to taste of it, but the winning eloquence of a woman that overcame him, and from that bright scene of bliss which he was destined to enjoy in Paradise, was banished the Garden of Eden, and made the inseparable companion of misery. In fact, the author of the work alluded to has just my sentiments, that, although Adam involved all mankind in misery, his crime proceeded from a weakness, which every man is inclined to pardon and commiserate, as it seems rather the *frailty* of human nature, than of the person who offended, and indeed every one is apt to excuse a fault which he himself might have fallen into—in a word, it was the EXCESS of love for Eve, that *ruined* Adam!

PENN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Reflections on a Tour through Virginia and a part of North Carolina, in the Summer of 18[illegible].

The Lake of the Dismal Swamp.

Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds—
His path was rugged and sore,
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen, where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before!—*Moore.*

The lake in the Great Dismal Swamp, known by the name of *Drummond's Pond*, constitutes one of the completest arcanas in nature that recollection can dwell upon. At the upper extremity of Virginia, where it joins with North Carolina, about 12 miles from Norfolk, the astonished traveller will find this strange excavation in the low lands, an expanse of seven miles in extent, filled with water of a peculiar character, possessing a specific gravity lighter than rain water. As you approach this natural or tumultuary reservoir, every thing that can surprise, and add terror, by dark and dreary associates of the forest and the dismal, at once surround you. Every step discovers greater danger. Immense cypress trees, interspered with the rude, mischievous windings of the bamboo and the noxious vine, afford a prolific shelter for the reptile and the wild cat. Bears, panthers, wolves, and other animals, infest this forbidding and sequestered spot. The moccasin, or copper snake, lines the margin of the branch canal, (four feet wide) the safest avenue through which man can visit this trackless moor. With such company as these presenting their continual annoyance, you tread the suspicious bog, in silent dread of injury, a distance of nearly three miles, nothing but an umbrageous swamp meeting the eye, or the narrow coursing boat-way which leads you on. Half way from the main road, leading from New Lebanon to Deep Creek, you can travel on horse back—when you can get no further with your horse, you embark in a boat, called a lighter, and proceed up the canal. This boat is about 30 or 40 feet long, and 4 feet wide, constructed of the most bouyant materials, and is used to carry shingles out of the swamp, whence they are transported through the main canal into the Elizabeth river.

It was past meridian, and the sky effaced with lowering clouds, when I engaged in this irksome rencontre. Wearied with the rudeness of the uncultivated morass, in an unsuspecting moment, as if the curtain in an opera house were to expose the dramatic scenery within by wrapping itself up in a smaller space, so do you behold with abrupt astonishment a body of still water, banked in as it were with regular exactness by the extensive cypress trees which surround it. Nature, as if partial to the cypress (liquid) fluid, being impregnated with the properties of the contiguous trees, has constructed a fortification of her own materials, and, like the naturalist who encloses a precious ore (in a state of liquidation) in an hermetically sealed vessel, nature encloses this rare [illegible] body of water in her shelter of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] trees, and wild plants, which bid [illegible] [illegible] defiance to the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible].

At once you are possessed with a [illegible], so [illegible], [illegible] by these [illegible]

[illegible]

New Jersey.

AFRICAN TIGERS.

The first number of the South African [illegible], published at the Cape of Good Hope, contains some interesting details [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. The writer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that colony they are [illegible] [illegible] and dangerous, and he [illegible] [illegible] opinion that they are [illegible] [illegible] is a conclusion drawn from [illegible] [illegible] *information*." The [illegible] of this animal (*he observes*) [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible]. It is [illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], horse, or [illegible] [illegible] ability in throwing over his [illegible] off to any distance he [illegible] myself witnessed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he had killed it, and a more extraordinary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], having carried off a heifer of two years old, was followed on the [illegible] for five hours, [illegible] thirty English miles, by a party on horseback, and throughout the whole distance the [illegible] of the heifer was only once or twice [illegible] to have touched the ground. The [illegible] Peysboer, (now in Cape Town) [illegible] with me a few days ago, said that the lion very seldom attacks man if unprovoked, but he will frequently approach within a few paces and survey him steadily; and sometimes he will attempt to get behind him as if he could not stand his look, but yet was desirous of springing upon him unawares. If a person in such circumstances attempts either to fight or fly he incurs the most imminent peril; but if he has sufficient presence of mind coolly to confront him, without appearance of either terror or aggression, the animal will in almost every instance after a little space, retire. The overpowering effect of the human eye upon the lion has been frequently mentioned, though much doubted by travellers; but, from my own inquiries among lion-hunters, I am perfectly satisfied of the fact, and an anecdote related to me a few days ago, by Major Macintosh, proves that this fascinating effect is not restricted to the lion. An officer in India, well known to my informant, having chanced to ramble into a jungle, suddenly encountered a Royal Tiger. The rencontre appeared equally unexpected on both sides, and both parties made a dead halt, earnestly gazing on each other. The gentleman had no fire arms, and was aware that a sword would be no effective defence in a struggle with such an antagonist. But he had heard that even the Bengal tiger might sometimes be checked by looking him in the face. He did so. In a few minutes, the tiger, as he prepared to make his final spring, grew disturbed—slunk aside—and attempted to creep round upon him behind. The officer turned constantly on the tiger, which still continued to shrink from his glance; but darting into the thicket, and again issuing forth in a different quarter it persevered for above half an hour in this attempt to catch him by surprise; till at last he fairly yielded the contest and left the gentleman to continue his *pleasure walk*. The direction he now took as may be easily believed, was straight to the tents at a double quick time." After relating several terrific stories of encounters with lions, the writer concludes his article with one not quite so fearful, related by Lucas Van Vuuren, a Vee Boor, his neighbour, at the Bavian's river:—'Lucas was riding across the open plains about day-break, and observing a lion at a distance, he endeavored to avoid him by making a circuit. Lucas soon perceived that he was not disposed to let him pass without further parlance, and that he was rapidly approaching to the encounter, and being without his *roer* (rifle) and otherwise little inclined to any closer acquaintance, he turned off at right angles—laid the sambok freely to his horse's flank, and galloped for life. The horse was fagged and bore a heavy man upon his back; the lion was fresh and furious with hunger, and came down upon him like a thunderbolt! In a few seconds he overtook Lucas, and springing up behind him, brought horse and man in an instant to the ground. Luckily the boor was unhurt, and the lion too eager in worrying the horse to pay any immediate attention to the rider. Hardly knowing himself, how he escaped, he contrived to scramble out of the fray, and made a clean pair of heels of it till he reached the next house. Lucas who gave me the details of this adventure himself, made no observations on it as being any way remarkable, except in the circumstance of the lion's audacity in pursuing a "Christian man" without provocation in open day! But what chiefly vexed him in the affair was the loss of the saddle. He returned next day with a party of friends to take vengeance on his foe; but both the lion and saddle had disappeared, and nothing could be found but the horse's clean picked bones. Lucas said he could have excused the schelm for killing the horse, as he had allowed himself to escape; but the [illegible] [illegible] of the saddle [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. [illegible], 1824.

This day at 12 o'clock, the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] Houses of Congress [illegible]

[illegible] of our affairs, foreign and domestic, realizes the [illegible] the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid beyond example; if to the States which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength, by a native population, in every quarter; a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry, proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming thereby a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State Governments; governments which rest, exclusively, on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorised by existing appropriations, to maturity, and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them, during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated, others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favourable to success; and others are still in negociation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation, to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce, with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity, to settle with each, in a spirit of candour and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated, by the seventh article of the convention of navigation and commerce, which was concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, between the U. S. and France, that the said convention should continue in force for two years from the first of October of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event it should cease to operate at the end of six months from such declaration, and no such intention having been announced, the Convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains in force. At the time when that Convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claims to indemnity for spoliations, which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims it was in the contemplation of the parties to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since, by the Executive, but as yet it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favourable opportunity will present itself for opening a negociation which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present king of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of congress.

With Great Britain, our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe, and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the 20th of October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty, or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties, in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested, on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies, likewise, on a footing of reciprocal advantage—and it is hoped, that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision; and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary, by amicable negociation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article, has been established, by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negociation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government, on the principle that as the right of search was a right of war, of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was [illegible]

their respective citizens and subjects in those of other powers with whom, it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in London on the 13th day of March, 1824, by plenipotentiaries duly authorised by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended, by the house of representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation, are, with that intent, submitted for your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic cities, the dukedoms of Oldenburg and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement, between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of the 6th of February, 1778, and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of congress of the 3d of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations, to establish our commercial relations with them, on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of congress, and all the negotiations of the executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions, in relation to the North West Coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburgh, on the fifth day of April last, by the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and plenipotentiaries of the imperial government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the senate, for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted, on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the government of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them have been maintained with those powers, by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information, as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the independent South American governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal had some years since been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the Prince in whom the regency had been vested, by the king, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect, that by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will ere long be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American States, our relations are of a friendly character. We have Ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers, of the same rank, from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations, with all those states, are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty, would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown, by the government of that republic.— An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained, by our consular agent residing there, the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard that was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negociation, and on just principles, which would be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles, involved in such wars, might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions having this object in view, have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected, that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war.— From the other, by whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as at sea and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered.— It was under the influence of the latter that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Naples, [illegible]

been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove, from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed $18,500,000, with the sum remaining in the Treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to $[illegible] 81, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of $11,633,000 of the principal, leave a balance of more than $3,000,000 in the Treasury on the first day of January next.

A large amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of 26th of May, authorised a loan of $5,000,000, at 4½ per cent, to meet the same. By this arrangement, an annual saving will accrue to the public, of $75,000.

Under the act of the 24th May last, a loan of $5,000,000, was authorized, in order to meet the awards under the Florida treaty, which was negociated at par with the Bank of the United States, at 4½ per cent, the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision, the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances, the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the Territory, in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1825, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of $10,000,000 which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the Sinking Fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt, on the first day of January next, may be estimated at $86,000,000, inclusive of $2,500,000 of the loan authorized by the act of 26th May last. In this estimate is included a stock of $7,000,000, issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the Bank, still held by the government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating, then, the whole amount of the public debt at $79,000,000, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that should no unexpected event occur, the whole of the public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty thereafter to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded when it is recollected that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied, since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city, to the erection of fortifications along the coast and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the Navy, to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to Revolutionary officers and soldiers; and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects, the expense will annually be diminished, and cease at no distant period on most of them. On the 1st day of Jan. 1817, the public debt amounted to $123,491,965, 16; and, notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced, since then $37,446,961 78. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the 1st of Jan. 1835, and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portion of it as may become due, in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest upon every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favourable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow citizens, to witness, this flourishing state of the public finances; when it is recollected that no burden whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favourable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable.— The Military Academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown, that the dispersed condition of the Corps of Artillery is unfavourable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment.— To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the fortifications erected at Old Point Comfort; as a school for artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm will be extended throughout the whole Corps of Artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress; to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the report of the secretary of war, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish proportionably the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbour of Presq'isle on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe that the appropriation in each instance will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendance of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of the 30th April last, authorising the President to cause a survey to be made with the necessary plans and estimates of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers in the corps of Engineers and a distinguished Civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed in carrying into effect the objects of the act. They have carefully examined between the Potomac and the Ohio Rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehannah; and the routes between the Delaware and the Raritan, Barnstable, and Buzzard's bay, and between Boston harbour and Naraganset bay. Such portion of the Corps [illegible]

add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this city through the southern states, to N. Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals.— To digest a plan for both objects for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the general government. For such a digest, it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress, the propriety of enlarging both the Corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these Corps are engaged in improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be, in many views, of which the subject is susceptible.— By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our union will derive all the advantage, in peace, as well as in war, from their talents and services, which they can afford. In this mode also, the Military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind be done away. To the Corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful—since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes, within our limits have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes, on the Missouri during the last year, still continues, and has extended, in some degree, to those on the upper Mississippi, and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered, by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it, but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the Upper Mississippi and the lakes, is, in no small degree, owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves. With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing; and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the government, and particularly by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorise treaties with the Creeks and Quapaw Indians, Commissioners have been appointed, and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information, respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorising surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulph of Mexico, and in the neighbouring seas, for the suppression of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe, that the piracies now complained of, are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favourable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighbouring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated, because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survived, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the Slave Trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and, it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron, while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which, it is believed, will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific, our commerce has much increased; and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests, which require attention and protection. [illegible]

[illegible] which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post [illegible] has received a considerable augmentation [illegible] present year. The current receipts [illegible] the expenditures, although [illegible] the mail within the year has been [illegible] ed. A report of the Postmaster [illegible] is transmitted, will furnish [illegible] necessary information, respecting [illegible] and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a [illegible] of the last session, an invitation [illegible] General La Fayette to visit the [illegible] with an assurance that a ship of [illegible] tend at any port of France [illegible] signate, to receive and convey [illegible] Atlantic, whenever it might [illegible] sail. He declined the offer of the [illegible] from motives of delicacy, but [illegible] had long intended, and would certainly [illegible] Union in the course of the [illegible] gust last he arrived at New [illegible] received with the warmth of [illegible] tude to which his very important [illegible] ed services and sacrifices in our [illegible] struggle, so eminently entitled [illegible] ponding sentiment has since been [illegible] his favour throughout every [illegible] Union, and affectionate [illegible] given him to extend his visits to [illegible] he has yielded all the [illegible] power. At every designated [illegible] vous, the whole population of [illegible] country has been assembled [illegible] among whom it has excited in [illegible] the sensibility of all, to behold [illegible] members of our revolutionary [illegible] military, who had shared with [illegible] and dangers of the war, many of [illegible] crepid state. A more interesting [illegible] believed, was never witnessed [illegible] could be founded on purer [illegible] ceed from higher or more [illegible] That the feelings of those [illegible] bled with him, in a common [illegible] been much excited, was natural [illegible] ever, circumstances attending [illegible] which pervaded the whole [illegible] touched the breasts of every [illegible] est among us. There was not [illegible] sent who had not some relative [illegible] ken in those scenes, nor an [illegible] heard the relation of them.

But the circumstance which [illegible] bly felt, and which his presence [illegible] to the recollection of all, was [illegible] which we were engaged, and [illegible] which we have derived from [illegible] The struggle was for independence [illegible] public and personal, and in this [illegible] The meeting with one who had [illegible] guished a part in that great [illegible] such lofty and disinterested [illegible] fail to affect profoundly every [illegible] every age. It is natural that [illegible] a deep interest in his future [illegible] His high claims on our Union [illegible] sentiment universal that they [illegible] a generous spirit. Under these [illegible] invite your attention to the subject [illegible] that, regarding his very important [illegible] losses and sacrifices, a provision may be [illegible] and tendered to him, which shall [illegible] with the sentiments, and be worthy the [illegible] ter, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the [illegible] the civilized world, in which the United [illegible] have always taken a deep interest, it is [illegible] ing to see how large a portion of it is [illegible] with peace. The only wars which [illegible] within that limit, are those between [illegible] Greece, in Europe, and between Spain [illegible] new governments, our neighbours, in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty, and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighbouring powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favour. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of the respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result, that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her.

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbours are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new states had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory, have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course, we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this, their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbours, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are, from Europe, by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into whichever scale it may turn, in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbours, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers, with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, [illegible] expansion of our Union, and [illegible] of States, have produced effects in [illegible] of our system, which merit the [illegible] Congress. Some of our arrangements, [illegible] cularly of the judiciary [illegible] with a view to the original thirteen [illegible] Since then the United States have [illegible] vast extent of territory; eleven new [illegible] been admitted into the Union, and [illegible] have been laid off for three others, [illegible] likewise be admitted [illegible]

vast a space, under any distribution of the states that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this Court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the States and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior Courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such an one might be formed as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced.—Some well-digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present states and territories, and the Rocky Mountain, and Mexico, there is a vast territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful.—It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature, and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable, but it is doubted whether any other can be devised which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific ocean, and on the Western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post, to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the north-west, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western States and Territories and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorise the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river, and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts and the grounds around those buildings require it. It is presumed, also, that the completion of the Canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred, by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest that the situation of the United States, is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve these blessings, and to hand them down to the latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us that our progress, under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others and have a right to go, we must either protect them, in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting, as relates to other powers, and particularly to our Southern neighbors. We have duties to perform, with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger, we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove the cause where it may be practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well-digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our Navy to a certain extent, which has been steadily pursued, and which is incumbent upon us to complete as soon as circumstances will permit.—In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse also between every part of our Union, should be promoted and facilitated by the exercise of those powers which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our Constitution. With respect to internal causes, those great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued.—Resting on the people, as our governments do, State and National, with well defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance that the movement between them be harmonious; and, in case of any disagreement, should any such occur, a calm appeal be made to the people, and their voice be heard, and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit, and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantages be reciprocated.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support, which I have received from my fellow-citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honoured. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since, with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1824.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Moses," we should have acknowledged last week; but, inadvertently, he and several others shared alike in that uncourtly silence which was observed towards Correspondents. As we are not always prepared to give definitive answers to the numerous questions which are put to us by contemporary writers for the paper, it is possible that all may not be satisfied with the manner we observe in treating their requests; nor is it necessary, or looked for, at all times, that the intention of the editors should be made known, in regard to many effusions sent to them. We repeat our obligations to Moses, and hope he may be endowed with patience and fortitude to persevere in the judicious and candid prosecution of his undertaking.

There is now on file an extract of a letter from a Young Lady in this city, to her sister in Wilmington, (Del.) which, on account of its length, we have been obliged to lay over for our next publication.

In writing, every one has his peculiarities of style, and no doubt our correspondent E. of New Jersey, has a right to his. The account of the Lake of the Dismal Swamp, he politely furnished us with, and requested us to prune it, if necessary. We attempted the task, but the *shoots* were so luxuriant, that we failed to satisfy ourselves, and therefore concluded to insert it, with a small omission, *verbatim et literatum*.

"The Rescued Gambler," a tale, by our fair correspondent Emily, which appeared in the Post, a few weeks since, has been copied into "The Canadian," a newspaper printed at Niagara, Upper Canada, and other publications.

A quorum of both Houses of Congress, as was expected, assembled at Washington, on Monday last. Mr. Gaillard took the chair of the Senate, and Mr. Clay occupied his station as speaker of the House. The President being informed of the organization of each branch of the National Legislature, made answer that he would deliver to them a communication, in writing, the next day, (Tuesday,) at twelve o'clock. We have occupied a large portion of our columns with this important document, which was promulgated accordingly at the appointed time. It is of such a character as to afford ample testimony of the flourishing condition of the fiscal concerns of the country, and to leave no doubt, under Providence, if the same energetic and prudent measures are pursued, of the benefits which must and do result to us by our happy system of government, in its intercourse with foreign nations. We have not the room, had we the disposition, to anticipate the feelings that will be called forth, by a perusal of its contents, but we recommend it to all who feel interested in the welfare of this happy Republic. Joint resolutions have been adopted, and committees appointed to wait on General La Fayette, and testify to him the very high sense of gratification which he has afforded Congress, by his visit to the United States, made in pursuance of their invitation given to him last session. The committee of the house consists of 24 members, who were to wait on the General yesterday, and conduct him to a seat appropriated for his use among that honorable body, where he would be received by the members standing, uncovered, and addressed by the Speaker on behalf of the Representatives of the Nation.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday. Gen. William Marks, of Alleghany county, was unanimously re-elected speaker of the Senate, and Joel B. Sutherland, of the county of Philadelphia, after four unsuccessful ballots, was elected Speaker of the House by a majority of 21 votes. The Governor's Message has been received, but we are not prepared to furnish it to our readers this week.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9.

"The boat race took place here this day, at say half past twelve o'clock. They rowed two and a half miles up the North River and back, in about half an hour. The Whitehall boys rowed the American Star at least two hundred yards ahead of John Bull. The wager was 1000 dollars each side."

The American Monthly Magazine, for December, has not yet made its appearance. The publication of it has been delayed in consequence of some contemplated improvements, in its matter and manner, which are to take place on the commencement of the next year, and of which the editor wishes to advise his patrons and the public.

Com. Porter has had a brush with the Spanish authorities of the town of Faxardo, (P.R.) in consequence of the hostile treatment which Capt. Platt, an American officer, received at their hands. The Com. and Capt. Dallas, with 200 sailors and marines, effected a landing, spiked the guns in the fort which was intended to protect the place, and marched immediately for the town, which contains about 100 houses.—A flag of truce was sent in to demand an apology for the insult offered to our flag. The civil and military commandants there, accompanied the deputation on its return, when every concession was made by them, with a promise that, in future, the American flag should be treated with the utmost respect.

A Society has been formed in this city, called the Lombard Association, to loan money at a reasonable rate of discount on personal property, as security for the sums borrowed. The preamble to the resolutions states, that the facilities for the concealment of stolen property, and the extortionate demands which have augmented rather than relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success that has attended similar efforts both in Europe and New York, in remedying these evils, have induced the citizens of Philadelphia to adopt similar measures.

[W... CORRESPONDENCE.]

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Col. Andrew M. Prevost was elected on Saturday, 4th inst. to the office of President of the St. Cecilia Society of Philadelphia, in the place of John Sergeant, esq. resigned.

The private pupils of Dr. Chapman of this city have requested him to sit to Mr. Per[illegible], whom they have engaged to take a bust of their preceptor to be presented to him as a mark of their peculiar respect and regard, and of their high estimation of his social character and professional eminence.

The elegant ship Dorothea, of 480 tons, owned by Lewis Clapier, esq. and built by Mr. Robert Burton, of Southwark, was launched on Monday afternoon, at a quarter before two o'clock. She is intended for the Canton trade, and is to be commanded by Capt. M'Kibbon. Competent judges pronounce her to be one of the handsomest ships belonging to the port of Philadelphia.

We are requested to state, that a native of Connecticut has invented a machine to make hats which is now in operation near Hamiltonville, on the West Chester road. It is propelled by a Steam Engine of four horse power. It dispenses with the labour of many hands. The expense of manufacturing a hat body, by this machine, is said to be but four cents. Citizens are invited to go and view this labor saving machine in operation.

Mr. Randolph, who has been on a visit to England, we are pleased to state, has arrived and taken his seat on the floor of Congress.

The ship Columbian, from Canton for Philadelphia, lately lost in the straights of Gaspar, was insured to the amount of 400,000 dollars, in New-York and Boston.

A letter from a gentleman in Illinois, to his friend in Alexandria, states, that Governor Coles had been sued for emancipating his slaves without giving the security which the laws of the state require, and that a judgment had been rendered against him for $2,400.

Mr. Phillips of Orange County, N. Y. has presented the honorable De Witt Clinton with a suit of clothes, manufactured from materials raised and fabricated upon his own farm.

On the 9th of November, near Cape Antonia, the Carnation British gun brig, picked up a yawl boat painted green, apparently American built, with five men on board, who stated themselves to be Colombians, and had taken a prize some days previous, which was run ashore on the Colorades by the sailing master.

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure, says the N. Y. Gazette, we state, that there is not a single person now detained in the debtor's Jail in this city. A similar circumstance has not, we are credibly informed, occurred for a period of twenty-seven years.

A donation, says the London Morning Chronicle, sent from America of upwards of eight thousand pounds, through the House of Baring & Co. has been remitted to Greece; a sum, be it known to the shame of the United Kingdom, almost as large as all the subscriptions which the Greek committee have been able to obtain, in this country, after eighteen months exertions.

Miss Wright, the English lady who wrote "Letters on America," so complimentary to this country, has in preparation a work which may be expected to contain the result of a tour from New York to Virginia, and the capital, in the company of General La Fayette. She is now on a visit to Monticello. The work is expected to give a permanent and attractive form to the scattered accounts of the reception of the General.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, has acknowledged the receipt, during the month of November, of $5,480 27. The issues from the Depository during the same period, were 2623 Bibles, and 8274 Testaments, valued at $3,042 33.

William Jones, Esq. formerly Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed by the President of the United States to be Naval Officer for the port of Philadelphia, in place of Samuel Clark, Esq. deceased.

The forthcoming novel of the "great unknown," entitled, "Tales of the Crusaders," was to appear early in November. The publisher had sold 3800 copies to the London booksellers at a trade sale.

Henry Johnson, Esq. has been elected Governor of Louisiana.

A law suit was determined some few years since in Upper Saxony, which lasted so long, that 4 judges 16 barristers, and 9 attornies, who were engaged in it died during the process.

The Baltimore Chronicle, states that a line of packets is to be established between that port and New-Orleans.

The editors of the Baltimore American have announced to their readers that they have engaged Paul Allen, Esq. to aid them in the editorial department of their labors.

Capt. Partridge, of the Vermont Military Academy, has been robbed of $1700, by a thief who entered his house at a window, by means of a ladder, rifled his trunk of the money, and has escaped.

The York, (Penn.) Gazette, mentions a report, that a director of one of the banks at Lancaster has been detected in extensive forgeries. It is said he forged endorsers to notes in bank, and to bonds given to individuals to the amount of upward of seventy thousand dollars.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee have opened a subscription among the masons of that state for the purpose of raising a monument over the grave of Washington at Mount Vernon. The lodges throughout the union are invited to co-operate.

In the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, this winter, the number of students amounts to upwards of five hundred.

A Boston paper states that from 10,000 to 20,000 Turkeys, and other poultry in proportion were sold in that market on Wednesday last, the day preceding the annual Thanksgiving.

The Huntsville Bank (Alabama) has determined to pay the full amount, in specie, of all notes issued prior to the 16 h of July last; which are presented within 60 days from the 16th ult.

A Mr. Isaac Desha, (son of the Governor of Kentucky) has been apprehended on suspicion of having murdered Francis Baker, Esq. late Editor of the Natchez Mississippian.

Another ineffectual attempt has been made to elect a representative in Congress from Norfolk District, Mass. Mr. Bailey, who was last year excluded on the ground of having changed his residence, again received the highest number of votes; but in consequence of there being three candidates, and the principle of a majority of all the votes being required to constitute an election, a fourth attempt must be made.

The Detroit paper states that 1600 barrels of white fish have been taken at the fisheries on Grosse Isle alone, and about the same quantity have been taken on this side of that Island on the American shore. It was calculated that from four to five thousand barrels would be taken. These fish are worth six dollars a barrel.

Fifty-eight vessels, under American colors, entered the port of Cronstadt since the opening of the navigation this year.

The sloop Neptune, which lately upset and sunk in Hudson River, has been raised, and the bodies of 7 men and 2 children removed from the cabin. Some are still missing. The following shows what a narrow escape one of the survivors had. The vessel sunk in very deep water, and it is supposed some fifty persons perished with her. "Mr. Mullock was on the quarter deck when the sloop was going down. He saw, through the window, the awful mental suffering in the cabin, and heard the screams of women and children for help, and lost for a moment all thought of his situation, and undertook to break away the grating which protects the window, to let them out. He had partially succeeded, when the vessel went down. Some of the grating got fast in his clothing and he went down with her. She struck the bottom with a dreadful crash. He imagined his time had come. He made a powerful effort, and succeeded in extricating himself by tearing off a part of his vest which was [illegible] to the top of the water, and was finally [illegible]"

[illegible] violated [illegible] it the body [illegible] Jun. and one Carpenter recently [illegible] New Hampshire [illegible] of the dead, and stole from [illegible] 12th of November [illegible] Blackwell, at Acworth, [illegible] next afternoon they [illegible] attempt, made on the [illegible] They were pursued [illegible] unsuccessfully but the [illegible] taken at Castleton, Vermont, the offensive deed [illegible] medical students. He was fined and Wilson was [illegible] city [illegible] heavy penalty to appear [illegible] were both [illegible] next supreme court in Charleston, [illegible] Carpenter had not been taken, and not at the [illegible] dead body could be found.

State Bank at Trenton.—The United States [Gazette], in alluding to the rumor which got afloat in this city respecting the failure of the State Bank at Trenton, says—"We are authorized to state, that there is *no* ground for such a report. The number of small notes of this bank, under the denomination of five dollars, which have been in circulation, and which are not receivable in the different city banks, gives opportunity to the brokers for speculation. Hence, such a report has been several times circulated, both in this city and New-York."

New Jersey State Prison.—It appears from a report presented to the Legislature on the 25th ult. that the Prison cost the State the last year 6590 dollars, which sum includes the salaries of the keepers. There were 73 convicts in confinement at the time the report was drawn up, viz 71 males and 2 females—whites 50, free blacks 21, and slaves 2. The average cost of maintaining the prisoners is $34 36 cts. per head per annum.

The Legislature of New Jersey has granted a charter of incorporation to the proprietors of the extensive Duck Factory at Patterson, (N.J.) called the Phœnix Mills.

BUENOS AYRES.—Accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 6th October, state, that between the 11th and 25th September, fourteen vessels arrived there from the United States, having on board 11,695 barrels of flour; and at Montevideo, during the same period, 16,016 barrels; making with former importations 57,000 barrels. This immense supply had astonished the inhabitants, and prices were nominal. *Flour $5.*

Extract of a letter from a distinguished member of Congress, dated Washington, Dec. 7.

"General Jackson will be elected the next President, without a doubt. He will have the whole of the western states in the house, and, I doubt not, Connecticut and Massachusetts in due season."

Extract of a letter from an American in Europe.

"The British Courier is much occupied in ridiculing every thing done to shew honour to Gen. La Fayette; let the poor mercenaries rail; if ever man lived to be honoured for his early and zealous devotion in a good cause, it is General La Fayette. Every circumstance by which he is surrounded in America, does him honor, and must gratify his heart. The unexampled prosperity that has blessed the country since its independence, its power and its resources, its noble cities and its spirited and independent population—every thing combines to reward him for his exertions in the cause of freedom, and to bless his old age, in his visit to his adopted country. It is for us to love and to welcome him now, and let the wretched revilers vent their mean rancour, as best may please their fellows! Suppose the American people had done *nothing* to honor General La Fayette, on his visit to the United States; then what a chapter we should have had about ingratitude of republics, mean spirited, selfish Yankees, &c. &c. &c. There would have been no end to it. Many of the arrangements may be in bad taste, but they are suggested by the best feeling that ever animated a brave people, and we leave the raree show talents, to the better informed Europeans in the forms and ceremonies of parades and processions. We are satisfied with our substantive freedom, and the General will be with our hearty welcome.

"One thing still remains for us to do, and I hope it will be done, which is, that Congress will as soon as possible after their meeting in December, pass a law giving to the General such a sum as will enable him to pass the residue of his days in ease and comfort."

PRAISEWORTHY.—On the 13th of July last, the Sovereign General Constituent Congress of the Mexican United States, issued a Decree in relation to the Slave Trade, which does honor to the humanity of our sister Republic. Its provisions are as follow:

1. THE COMMERCE AND TRAFFIC OF SLAVES, UNDER WHATSOEVER NATION OR FLAG, IS FOREVER PROHIBITED IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE MEXICAN UNITED STATES.

2. The slaves that may be introduced against the tenor of the above article, shall become free by the fact of touching the Mexican territory.

3. Every and each vessel, be they national or foreign, in which slaves are transported on the Mexican territory, shall be immediately confiscated, together with the remainder of their cargo, and the owner and purchaser, the captain and pilot, will suffer ten years imprisonment.

4. This law shall have its effect from the day of its publication; but, as to the penalties stated in the above article, it will not take effect until after six months, respecting the colonists who, in virtue of the laws of the 14th October last, on the colonization of the Isthmus of Huazacoalcos, land slaves in order to introduce them in the Mexican territory.

The Rev. W. L. M'Calla, late Chaplain to Gen. Jackson, was by the unanimous voice of the Congregation of the Church in Spruce street, (vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Arbuckle,) chosen pastor of that church, on the 10th inst.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
4. Brig James Coulter, Ferguson, Laguira, 16 days, Coffee.
Brig Two Friends, Smith, Bremen, 48 days, Mdze.
5. Ship Milton, Webb, Liverpool, 38 days, Mdze.
Brig Mary, Dawes, Campeachy, 27 days, Logwood.
8. Brig Prometheus, Walker, Malaga, —— Wine, Fruit, &c.

CLEARANCES

Dec. 6. Ship Bingham, Fleming, St. Thomas.
7. Ship Pennsylvania, Yarnall, Brazil.
8. Brig Constitution, Abbott, Gibraltar.
9. Brig Padang, Barstow, St. Thomas.
Schr. Cauca, Summers, Laguira.
Schr. Trimmer, Story, Alvarado.

☞ A Discourse on Gospel Liberty will be delivered on Monday Evening (the 13th instant) at half past six o'clock, in the Free Quaker Meeting House, corner of Arch & Fifth streets—By a Christian Minister from Boston.

⁂ A Stated Meeting of the Northern Liberty Hose Company will be held this evening, December 11th at the house of Widow Kremmer, at half past 6 o'clock.
By Order of the President,
GEORGE GRAUEL, Secretary.

Journeymen Tailors.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire one or two Journeymen Tailors who are good workmen, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to C. L. SLEEPER,
dec. 11—3t* Radnor township, Delaware county.

Saddle, Bridle, Collar and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the SADDLE, BRIDLE, COLLAR and HARNESS Making Business, at No. 70 NORTH SECOND STREET, third door above Arch, where he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of the above articles, together with Whips, Trunks, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce. [illegible]
CHARLES [illegible]
N.B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above place, on reasonable terms. dec. 11—3m

MARRIED.

[illegible] OWEN, all of this city.

[illegible] GREEVES, of this city, [illegible] Col. [illegible]

On Thursday evening, [illegible] ABNER [illegible] to Miss LAVINIA ELLIOTT, [illegible] late Israel Elliott, Esq. of the County of Philadelphia.

At New-York, on Thursday, [illegible] ARCHIBALD RANDALL, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, to Miss JULIA ANN, daughter of [illegible] Jeremiah [illegible]

On Sunday evening, [illegible] Mr. FRANCIS E. JAMES, to Miss [illegible] JAMES, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, [illegible] Mr. NICHOLAS SPENCER, [illegible] to Miss ELIZABETH C. BURWELL, all of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, [illegible] Mr. THOMAS E. BARRETT, to Miss [illegible] WALKER, both of the township of [illegible]

On Sunday evening, [illegible] JOHN DAVIS, to Miss RACHEL [illegible] all of Southwark.

[illegible] evening of the 30th ult. [illegible] EDWARD SAYRES, to Miss CHARLOTTE T. [illegible] SON, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 25th ult. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] KERRAGH, to Miss HANNAH [illegible] TEVIS, [illegible] Philadelphia.

[illegible] William Hunter, [illegible] Mr. BENJAMIN [illegible]

On Wednesday, [illegible] Rev. Mr. PRIMM, THOMAS [illegible] of the county of Philadelphia city.

At Charleston, on the [illegible] Mr. THOMAS DOTTERER, [illegible] Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. [illegible]

DIED.

This morning, PHILIP KRIPS, aged [illegible]

Yesterday morning, in the [illegible] year of her age, [illegible] wife of James M. Shaw.

On the 8th inst. ELIZA DIBABY, daughter of [illegible] Dibaby.

On the 22d October last, at the Armory in [illegible] Mr. THATCHER, of Philadelphia.

On Monday evening last, Capt. BENJAMIN [illegible] boarding officer of the Port of Philadelphia, aged [illegible]

On the 3d inst. Mr. CHARLES CARSON, son of the late Patrick Carson, after a short illness, aged 18.

On the 14th ult. at [illegible] MARY [illegible] (a native of Philadelphia,) relict of the late Wm. [illegible]

On the 26th Oct. at Port au Prince, HENRY DARRELL, a native of this city, aged [illegible]

On Wednesday, aged [illegible], Mrs. MARIA B. WILT, relict of the late Mr. Abraham Wilt, of this city.

Suddenly on Tuesday afternoon last, [illegible] THOMAS KENNEY, of Upper Darby.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	29	27	[illegible]
New York,	31	[illegible]	60
Baltimore,	10	13	23

A New Song, to an Old Tune.

Few months have flown since I was poor,
And sorrows then were mine;
When passing through the market place
I saw John Gibbs's sign;
I quickly paus'd, 'twas well I did,
For I was just in time
To buy a Ticket, see his Bird,
And hear the Clock's sweet chime.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

My numbers drew the highest prize,
I do not now repine,
For I have cash to serve a friend
And take my glass of wine;
Then call on GIBBS, he has the cash,
And *Hope* there smiles divine,
Whilst *Justice* welcomes old and young,
Who visit *Fortune's* shrine.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

If you can't buy a whole one, try a half, a quarter, or an eighth—it may *make* but cannot *break you*. The following brilliant Lottery will be drawn on the 5th of January ensuing, all in 5 minutes; and the lucky holder of the fifty thousand need not call a second time for the cash. Gibbs is always at *home*.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fourteenth Class—New Series. Sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	50,000	is	50,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5 000		10,000
1		4,720		4,720
20		1,000		20,000
30		500		15,000
52		100		5,200
156		50		7,800
1248		20		24,960
10,608		10		106,080

Packages embracing all the combination numbers may be had by certificate at the following rates:
Whole packages of 20 tickets, $118; half do. $59; quarter do. $28; eighth do. $14.
Whole Tickets, $9 00—Halves $4 50—Quarters $2 25—Eighths $1 12.
Orders received for Tickets in the New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland State Lotteries, at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
NO 4½, SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Office open every evening until 10 o'clock.
Highest price given for all kinds of Gold and Spanish Dollars.
dec. 11—tf

Wanted, a middle aged Woman.

TO do the work of a small Family. Respectable references will be expected. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.
dec. 11—It

Just Received, and for Sale, at the BOOK-SHOP. 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street, where may be had a variety of other books.

A debate on Christian Baptism, between the Rev. W. L. M'Calla, a Presbyterian, and the Rev. Alexander Campbell, a Baptist, held at Washington, Kentucky, which terminated after six days argument, in the presence of a very numerous and respectable congregation; in which are interspersed, and to which are added, Animadversions on different treatises on the same subject, written by Dr. Jr. Mason, Dr. [illegible] ston, Rev. E. Pond, Rev. J. Campbell, Rector Armstrong, and the Rev. J. Walker.—BY ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.
dec. 11—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THIS is to certify, that I was afflicted with a wen on my throat for twenty years, it was small when I first perceived it, but in time it increased to a considerable size and extended each side of my neck to the jugular veins and projected even with my chin, it had encreased and became extremely painful. I had despaired of having it cured and thought it would have been the cause of my death in a short time as it greatly distressed me when I took my food. An operation of the knife was considered dangerous. At length seeing an advertisement in the Daily Advertiser, last ninth month, of a Wen, weighing 3 1-2 ounces, extracted from the neck of Elizabeth Belford, living in Follington Township, Bucks County, without cutting, by Dr. Abraham Howell, No. 2, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

I applied to him on the 30th of the same month, and in a short time he extracted it by medicines applied to the affected part, with much less pain than I expected; and in six days after it was extracted, the Doctor returned to the city, and left the wound to my charge, which was healed in five weeks after, and left but a slight scar. I publish this for the information of those who are afflicted.

Witness my hand, PRISCILLA BISHOP,
Upper Providence, Delaware County, 12th month, 17, 1823.
Present at the operation, Thomas Bishop, Jane Jefferis.
dec. 11—2m.

MRS. PALMER,

HAS removed from No. 34 to the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 South Second-street, where she has just received an assortment of London-made CORSETS.

ALSO,

One case Cote Pailla, one do. figured Gros de Naples.
One do. do. Gros de Tyre, one do. Cashmere Shawls.
One do. Circassian Plaids, one box black Ostrich Feathers.
One do. Levantines and Florences—all of which will be sold at a small advance on auction prices, for cash only.

☞ WANTED, a young Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of the business, to whom liberal wages will be given.
nov. 27—tf

New & Accommodating Store.

JOSHUA COWPLAND

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced in all its branches, the LOOKING GLASS and FANCY HARDWARE Business, at No. 11 South Second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale CHEAP,—A general assortment of Looking Glasses in gilt, mahogany and other frames,

Brass Andirons,	Toilette Glasses,
Fenders,	Shovels and Tongs,
Knives and Forks,	Tea Trays and Waiters,
Britannia Tea & Coffee Pots,	Bread Baskets,
Plated & Brass Candlesticks,	Plated Table Castors,
Brass Stair Rods,	Curtain Pins,
Bellows,	Plated and Steel Snuffers and
	Trays,

[illegible] and a handsome assortment of other articles in the fancy line.—Also, Patent Metal Boilers, Tea [illegible] [illegible] together with an assortment of [illegible] [illegible] and a great variety of other articles [illegible]

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SONG.

1.

Let Poets from fountains Pyerian sip,
And the muses with favour their courtship repay;
Let their grandeur the tempest and torrent outstrip,
But give me forever my flask of Tokay.

2.

Let astronomers feast on the comets and stars,
And sound the loud trump to the bright of day;
Let the soldier fight o'er all he fou wars,
But give me forever my flask p them to

3.

Let Doctors praise herbs patients could slay; kill, exists in a Pill,
And boast how Hip- flask of Tokay.
Let them tell you
But give me young, and the blythe and

Let the pavillas so grand, and their pleasures ay;
Prouser board guineas with zeal and with care,
But give me forever my flask of Tokay.

5.

Let the lover his truth and fidelity boast,
Let his mistress his fondness and fervour repay,
Or e'er let my verses appear in the "Post"—
But hold—this Town takes the palm from Tokay. NEBUCHADNEZZAR

WANT OF LEISURE.—(Bunzlau, in Silesia.)—It was Sunday morning, and men, women and children were seated or stretched in the sun before their doors. "Why don't you go to church?" I called to a young white headed rogue who was basking himself apparently half asleep, along a stone bench. "I have no tune," was the reply; and he turned himself again to his repose.—*Tour in Germany.*

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON,

Silk, Woollen, Cotton Dyers & Scourers,

No. 192½ ARCH,

Between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they DYE, REPAIR, and RESTORE Goods of every description, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

N. B. Family articles attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Orders from the country thankfully received, and every exertion will be used to have them ready to return by the conveyance sent.

oct 27—1t

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Situations and procures Servants, Clerks, Shopkeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Laborers, Stevedores, Sawyers, Chimney sweepers, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses, Dry Nurses, Wash and Scrub Girls, of different ages. Property to sell, let or exchange. Also, the Accounts of Debtors in the City, Districts of Kent and Sussex, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and parts adjacent, in which the proprietor will undertake to collect the same, on reasonable terms, and the proprietor will endeavour so to conduct in such a manner as to give satisfaction to those who may make the office a medium of their business. Persons of every description, by applying as above, may be informed of every thing pertaining to the office, or references, will find every facility in obtaining the services with this office.

Office open

Just published, and for Sale, by

JNO. C. GUEST, South East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowing Cock," Price 12½ cents. "The Fine Gold Dealer," Price 12½ cents. "The Impostor Detected," Price 12½ cents.

"The Jealous Husband," Price 12½ cents.

"The Jealous Wife," by Job Scott, Price 12½ cents. Stereotype cuts for the Keepers, Landlords, &c.—Hanging Bills, a general Assortment of Job Printing cheap.

oct 27—tf

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 115 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.*

A LARGE and elegant Comet, Mr. Kun & Red BIRDS for sale at No. 177 Chestnut st. the 1st house above 4th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.*

FOLWELL & SHEPMAN, Mercers & Tailors, No. 50 Market street. 1*

PHILIP WENNINGER'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 8 South Second street. Also, a fine assortment of Sea Island Cotton of the first quality for Bed. 1*

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat manufacturer, Late of Philadelphia, for sale, a large Assortment of HATS, No. 2 North Second street, above Archbridge. 1*—1s*

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Carpet Weaving Establishment, Carpeting laid down at No. 1, North Fifth street, near Market. 100—6m*

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses, neatly made and fashionably finished, in the first style, at No. 8 South Sixth street. 1*

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 82 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

B. WILLIAMS, Dyer, No. 2[illegible] Vine st. performs all kinds of work in the DYE TRADE, on the terms and in the manner of Dyers generally, and adopts a strict regularity. 14

RICHARD SEARCE, Dyer, Scourer, No. 108 South Second st. dye the Silk, &c. 1*

P. C. WILLIAMS, Carpet Weaver, No. 164 Market st. above Fourth, begs leave to inform the public he is now a good assortment of Water Proof Cotton HAT.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7, North Sixth st. where Persons and situations are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 2[illegible] South Fifth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer, Drawer of Deeds, Bonds, Promissory Notes.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, Lock manufacturer & Cutler, No. 1[illegible] S. Second st. Locks of every description cleaned, polished and repaired in the best manner at the shortest notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Ivory turner and Gold Beater, the sign of Book Letter, 8 Filbert Court, 193 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. AND ALL W. MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 1[illegible] Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, in a superior manner, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Fifth street.

JOHN MCLEOD, Hatter, No. 4[illegible] Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 193 Vine street.

DAVID & JOSEPH P. LAKE, No. 161 South Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 50 North Fourth st. attended to.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story.—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Italian Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 16

KEYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 2[illegible] South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mushroom Catsup, Essence of Anchovies, Cavice and other rich sauces, Ketchup, Piccalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 south Sixth street. 100

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS may be accommodated in a private Family, at No. 190 Callowhill Fifth. 170

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS.

New Market Cloth Store, at the

THE subscriber having opened the South-East corner of South streets, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, Velvet and other Vestings, Cassimeres, Silk Stocks, Cloaks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses' Linsey, White and Red Flannel Cloth, of different ages. Property to sell let or exchange. The Accounts of Debtors in the City, Districts of Kent and Sussex, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and parts adjacent, in which the proprietor will undertake to collect the same, on reasonable terms, and the proprietor will endeavour so to conduct in such a manner as to give satisfaction to those who may make the office a medium of their business. Persons of every description, by applying as above, may be informed of every thing pertaining to the office, or references, will find every facility in obtaining the services with this office.

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HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or water. nov 13—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge, has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the Grand Consideration of preventing Hair from Falling off, in Forty Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald, likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age may rest assured, provided they do not wear a wig, that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty one days. Though the person who uses it be even so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

JOHN OLDRIDGE.

JOHN S. FUBY, No. 161 Spruce street, Philadelphia, is constituted Sole Agent for the sale of the Balm of Columbia in the United States. oct. 23—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and preserved from decay, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and stumps and teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER.—This highly approved and valuable powder is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache.—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent, for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 175, South Fifth st. near Spruce street. nov 15—1y

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine Making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood.
Turned Letter made and parted,
Billiard Balls of a superior kind,
Brass Cannon by water and colourd,
Fancy Cane Turning, Brass,
Brass Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Crack with iron handles,
Mahogany Balls turned and adjusted,
Hand screws and Engine Work,
Curtain Stems, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mall, Shop and all kinds of Heavy Turning,
Alabaster & Marble work made and repaired.

C. K. also keeps a variety of patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want such as Top Rollers, Spindles, Dumb Wheels, Balance Spindles, Pivots, &c. which will be found affordable, and delivered to order at low prices. Nov. 28—8m

NOTICE.

THE Stock Books of the Callowhill Street Ferry Company are now in, notice is hereby given that the Dividends and Instalments due on or before the first day of the month of March next, for the Shares being the third, fourth and fifth Instalments to be paid on or before the first day of third Month next, to the Treasurer, REES NORRIS, at the north west corner of Fifth and Wood streets in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

By direction of the Trustees.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, President.

12th Mo. 1, 1824. nov 30—tf*

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the County of Cecil, in Cecil Court House, and in Nottingham, the property of the late Benjamin Hollingsworth, containing Three Hundred Acres, and within two miles of Nottingham, on the great Turnpike Road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and within two miles of Rising Sun, Mr. Hollingsworth's residence, and within sight of Rising Sun Mills, and within two miles of Colonel Stump's Hotel, and Wednesday's Hotel, and 4 miles of Stump's Houses of Entertainment, and Wednesday's Hotel, adjoining. The Property is in a good state of Cultivation, and well adapted to Farming, and is well watered, and has a variety of Timber, Fruit Trees, &c. The Buildings consist of a two story Brick House, Kitchen, Stable, &c. all in good order, and the Farm, Gas Bay, Stable, Cow and Wagon Houses, Spring House, Corn Cribs, &c. all in good order. Also, a Wood Lot of about 10 acres, within half a mile of the Premises, which will be sold with the Farm, if required. The Premises will be shown to any person wishing to purchase, by Mr. Hollingsworth, who lives on the Premises. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors.

N. B.—The Property will be shown to any person wishing to purchase, by Mr. Hollingsworth.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 248 Market Street, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail, Sign of the Big Boot.

The Subscriber offers for sale, a large and general assortment of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz.

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made water proof Boots,			4 [illegible]
Do. do. do.			[illegible]
Do. do. do.			[illegible]
Do. do. do.			[illegible]
Do. do. do.			[illegible]
Men's do. do. Grain Shoes,			[illegible]
Do. do. do. coarse do.			[illegible]
Do. do.			[illegible]
Do. do.			[illegible]
Do. do.			[illegible]
Do. do.			[illegible]
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,			[illegible]
Do. do. Bootheels,			[illegible]
Do. do.			[illegible]
Do. do.			[illegible]
Do. do.			[illegible]
Do. do.